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India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

Date: 30th May 2020 (Set 30)

Current Affairs

Question 1:

Consider the following statements with reference to One Nation One Card Scheme:

1. The scheme is about inter-state portability of ration cards.
2. The scheme will be implemented by July, 2020.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

Options:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Government is all set to implement the One Nation One Card Scheme throughout India by 30th June, 2020.

One Nation One Ration Card (RC) will ensure all beneficiaries, especially migrants can access PDS across the nation from any PDS shop of their own choice.

The scheme is all about inter-state portability of ration cards. It enables the beneficiaries who are taking food grains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) to access the same benefits if they happen to migrate from one part of the country to the other, in a seamless manner.

The government is going to launch the scheme on a pilot basis in August by having four states in two clusters namely Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and Maharashtra and Gujarat.

It also aims to remove the chance of anyone holding more than one ration card to avail benefits from different states.

This will provide freedom to the beneficiaries as they will not be tied to any one PDS shop and reduce their dependence on shop owners and curtail instances of corruption.



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Question 2:

Consider the following statements about the SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing And Development Of Agro-Processing Clusters):

1. It is a major initiative towards doubling farmers' income.
2. It is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Which of these statements is / are correct?

Options:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The implementation of SAMPADA will not only provide a big boost to the growth of the food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling farmers' income. Thus statement 1 is correct.

SAMPADA is an umbrella scheme incorporating ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries like Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, etc. and also new schemes like Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities. Thus statement 2 is incorrect.

Question 3:

With reference to Earth Hour, consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. It is a movement in which the participants switch off the lights for one hour on a certain day every year.
3. Its goal is to raise awareness for sustainable energy use and create a more environmentally sustainable lifestyle.

Which of these statements is / are correct?



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Options:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Earth Hour is a worldwide movement organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct. The event is held annually encouraging individuals, communities, and businesses to turn off non-essential electric lights for one hour, from 8:30 to 9:30 pm on a specific day towards the end of March, as a symbol of commitment to the planet.

The event encourages households and businesses to turn off their lights and electrical appliances for one hour at the appointed time to raise awareness about the need to take action on climate change.

It was started as a lights-off event in Sydney, Australia, in 2007. Since then, it has grown to engage more than 7,000 cities and towns across 187 countries and territories.

Its goal is to raise awareness for sustainable energy use and create a more environmentally sustainable lifestyle.

Question 4:

Which of the following is the first nation to declare a climate change emergency?

Options:

- A. Denmark
- B. Sweden
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Norway

Answer: C

Explanation:



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The United Kingdom Parliament has passed an extraordinary measure: a national declaration of an Environment and Climate Emergency. UK is the first national government to declare such an emergency.

The decision marks a renewed sense of urgency in tackling climate change, following a visit to Parliament by teenage activist Greta Thunberg.

Question 5:

Consider the following statements about Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR):

1. India is a member of Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).
2. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a grant-funding mechanism, managed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Which of these statements is / are correct?

Options:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.

GFDRR is a grant-funding mechanism, managed by the World Bank, that supports disaster risk management projects worldwide. India has been recently chosen as co-chair of the Consultative Group (CG) of Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for the fiscal year 2020. India became a member of CG of GFDRR in 2015.

Science & Technology



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1. After white washing, within two or threedays a shiny finish appears on walls. With reference to this, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The solution used for white washing reacts slowly with oxygen to give a shiny finish.
- (b) Formation of Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) gives a shiny finish to the walls.
- (c) Precipitation of Aluminium oxide on the surface of the walls.
- (d) None of the above

Answer –b

A solution of slaked lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) is used for white washing walls. Calcium hydroxide reacts slowly with the carbon dioxide in air to form a thin layer of calcium carbonate on the walls. Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) is formed after two to three days of white washing and gives a shiny finish to the walls. The chemical formula for marble is also CaCO_3 .

2. The Center of Celebrity and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad has recently started working in collaboration with which organisation on whole genome sequencing of the Nobel Coronavirus?

- (a) IIT, Kanpur
- (b) AIIMS, New Delhi
- (c) IGIB, New Delhi
- (d) IISc, Bengaluru

Answer –c

el coronavirus is a new virus and researchers are trying to figure out all the different aspects of it. Two institutes of Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad and Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), New Delhi have started working together on the whole genome sequencing of novel coronavirus. Whole-genome sequencing is the method used to determine the complete DNA sequence of a specific organism's genome. The approach for sequencing the latest coronavirus involves getting samples from patients that have are found to be positive and sending these samples to a sequencing centre. Genome sequencing need very large number of samples for study. "Without much data if you make any conclusion that may not be right. At the moment we are accumulating as many sequencings as we can and once, we have few hundred sequencing with us then we will be able to make many inferences from many biological aspects of this virus" Three to four people from each institute are continuously working on the whole genome sequencing. In the next 3-4 weeks researchers would be able to get at least 200-300 isolates and this information would help them to make some further conclusion about behaviour of this virus. For this purpose, National Institute of



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Virology (NIV), Pune has also been requested to give virus that has been isolated from different places. This will help the scientists to cover the whole country to get a bigger and clearer picture. This will help the institutes to establish the family tree of the virus. Dr Mishra told that based on this they can study from where the virus has come which strain has more similarity, the varied mutations and which strain is weak and what strain is strong. "This will give some strategic clues to understand it and to implement better isolation strategies

3. Consider the following statement about Madhuban Gajar: Biofortified carrot variety-

1. it is high β -carotene and iron content.
2. it has been developed by Vallabhai Vasrambhai Marvaniya, a farmer scientist from Junagadh district, Gujarat
3. This variety of carrot is used for various value-added products like carrot chips, juices, and Pickles

Of the above, correct statement/s is/are:

- (a) Only (1) & (3)
- (b) Only 2, & 3
- (c) Only 1 & 2
- (d) All the above

Answer –d

Madhuban Gajar, a biofortified carrot variety with high β -carotene and iron content developed by Shri Vallabhai Vasrambhai Marvaniya, a farmer scientist from Junagadh district, Gujarat is benefitting more than 150 local farmers in the area. It is being planted in an area of over 200 hectares in Junagadh, and the average yield, which is 40-50 t/ha, has become the main source of income to the local farmers. The variety is being cultivated in more than 1000 hectares of land in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

The Madhuban Gajar is a highly nutritious carrot variety developed through the selection method with higher β -carotene content (277.75 mg/kg) and iron content (276.7 mg/kg) dry basis and is used for various value-added products like carrot chips, juices, and pickles. Among all the varieties tested, beta-carotene and iron content were found to be superior.

4. Which of the following metals is/are liquid at or just above the room temperature?

1. Mercury
2. Sodium



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3. Cobalt

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer –b

Mercury is the only metal which is liquid at room temperature. Sodium and Cobalt are not liquid at room temperature. Metals such as cesium, francium and gallium are listed as liquids on the periodic table of elements because they melt near room temperature

5. Recently the term 'bear bile ' in news is related which of the following?

(a) Bear Brand

(b) Animal type

(c) Treatment for COVID -19

(d) None of the above

Answer –c

For treating severe and critical cases of COVID-19, Chinese government has recommended an injection of Tan Re Qing, which contains bear bile. The use of bear bile in Chinese medicine dates back at least 1,300 years. Bile is secreted by the liver and stored in the gall bladder. Bile from bears tends to be high in ursodeoxycholic acid, also known as ursodiol, which is helpful in dissolving gallstones and treating liver disease.

Economy

Question 1.

Consider the following statements:

1. India is an active member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

2. FATF has put 'stablecoins' which is a type of cryptocurrency under its observation for being used for terror financing and money laundering activities.



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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer C:

Question 2.

Consider the following statements about PM's Economic Advisory Council.

1. It is a statutory body.
2. It can allocate money for various projects of Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer D:

Question 3.

Which of the following indicators are used for deciding the quota of a country under IMF?

1. Size of GDP
2. Openness of the Economy
3. International reserves of the country

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:



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- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer D:

Question 4.

Consider the following respect with respect to palm oil:

1. Malaysia and Indonesia are major suppliers to India.
2. India is world's largest importer of palm oil.

Which of the statements given
above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer C:

Question 5.

Which of the following can be the consequences of reduction in
corporate tax in India?

1. Increase in private investment
2. Decrease in FDI
3. Reduction in prices of commodities



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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer C:

Polity

Question 1:

Which of the following is India's first river interlinking project?

Options:

- A. Satluj & Yamuna
- B. Chenab & Jhelum
- C. Ken & Betwa
- D. Ganga & Yamuna

Answer: C

Explanation:

The government has said it is pushing Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to make progress on the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project. The ₹18,000-crore project has been mired in several hurdles. The most recent one is a disagreement between the States on the share of water. There are outstanding environmental obstructions too. It involves deforesting a portion of the Panna Tiger Reserve.

Conceived as a two-part project, this is the country's first river interlinking project. It is perceived as a model plan for similar interstate river transfer missions.

The project aims to transfer surplus water from the Ken river in MP to Betwa in UP to irrigate the drought-prone Bundelkhand region spread across the districts of two states mainly Jhansi, Banda, Lalitpur and Mahoba districts of UP and Tikamgarh, Panna and Chhatarpur districts of MP.

Question 2:

'Johads', recently in the news, refer to which of the following

Options:

- A. Place for community dining
- B. Place for an important discussion in the village
- C. Community owned rainwater storage wetland
- D. Village banks in which all the villagers contribute equally

Answer: C



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Explanation:

Johads are community-owned rainwater storage wetland mainly used for harnessing water resources. Haryana state government has come out with a plan of rehabilitating over 16,400 ponds in rural areas across the state in order to analyze pond water to ascertain its suitability for irrigation and other uses.

Question 3:

Consider the following statements about Indian Performing Right Society.

1. It is a representative body of artists, including music owners, composers, lyricists, and publishers of music.
2. It collects royalties due to the artists if their work is used anywhere from a wedding to a New Year function or on radio or TV — in other words, wherever music is played.
3. The IPRS is responsible for collecting the 50% royalty that is due to artists involved in “literary work accompanied to music” — meaning lyricists, music composers, and publishers of music.

Which of these statements is correct?

Options:

- A. 1 & 3 only
- B. 2 & 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- It is a representative body of artists, including music owners, composers, lyricists, and publishers of music.
- It collects royalties due to the artists if their work is used anywhere from a wedding to a New Year function or on radio or TV — in other words, wherever music is played.
- Set up in 1969, and re-registered as a copyright society in 2017, following which it started functioning actively.
- The IPRS is responsible for collecting the 50% royalty that is due to artists involved in “literary work accompanied to music” — meaning lyricists, music composers, and publishers of music.

IPRS has both civil and criminal remedies available to it under The Copyright Act.

Question 4:

‘Sowa Rigpa’, recently in the news, refers to which of the following?

Options:

- A. A traditional system of medicine
- B. An ancient Buddhist tribe in Leh
- C. A tribal dance form from Nagaland
- D. A new species of wasp



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Answer: A

Explanation:

The Union Cabinet has approved setting up of National Institute of Sowa-Rigpa (NISR) at Leh, Union Territory of Ladakh.

Key facts:

- It will be an autonomous national institute under the Ministry of AYUSH with the mandate to undertake interdisciplinary education and research programmes in Sowa-Rigpa in collaboration with national and international institutes.
- It will act as an apex institute for Sowa-Rigpa system. The existing Sowa-Rigpa institutions work under the Ministry of Culture.

What is Sowa -Rigpa?

- It is a traditional system of medicine practised in the Himalayan belt of India.
- It originated in Tibet and popularly practiced in countries namely, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia, and Russia.
- The majority of theory and practice of Sowa-Rigpa is similar to "Ayurveda".
- Yuthog Yonten Gonpo from Tibet is believed to be the father of Sowa Rigpa.
- The basic theory of Sowa-Rigpa may be adumbrated in terms of the following five points:
 - The body in disease as the locus of treatment.
 - Antidote, i.e., the treatment.
 - The method of treatment through antidote.
 - Medicine that cures the disease.
 - Materia Medica, Pharmacy & Pharmacology.

Question 5:

Consider the following statements about PM KISAN MAAN DHAN YOJANA.

1. The scheme is voluntary and contributory for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years.
2. A monthly pension of Rs. 3000/-will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years.
3. The farmers will have to make a monthly contribution of Rs.55 to Rs.200, depending on their age of entry, in the Pension Fund till they reach the retirement date i.e. the age of 60 years.

Which of these statements is correct?

Options:

- 3 only
- 1 & 2 only
- 2 & 3 only
- All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:



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As per the latest data, over 18 Lakh Farmers are registered under PM KISAN MAAN DHAN YOJANA. The aim is to improve the life of small and marginal farmers of the country.

Salient features of the scheme:

- The scheme is voluntary and contributory for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years.
- A monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years.
- The spouse is also eligible to get a separate pension of Rs.3000/- upon making separate contributions to the Fund.
- Initial contribution: The farmers will have to make a monthly contribution of Rs.55 to Rs.200, depending on their age of entry, in the Pension Fund till they reach the retirement date i.e. the age of 60 years.
- The Central Government will also make an equal contribution of the same amount in the pension fund.
- The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) shall be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out.
- If there is no spouse, then total contribution along with interest will be paid to the nominee.
- If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as Family Pension.
- After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund.
- The beneficiaries may opt voluntarily to exit the Scheme after a minimum period of 5 years of regular contributions.
- In case of default in making regular contributions, the beneficiaries are allowed to regularize the contributions by paying the outstanding dues along with prescribed interest.

International Relations

Question 1:

The ADMM-Plus platform, recently in the news, is associated with which of the following organizations?

Options:

- E. SAARC
- F. ASEAN
- G. APEC
- H. European Union

Answer: B

Explanation:



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The latest ADMM-Plus meeting where Defence Ministers of ASEAN countries and eight other nations would gather and discuss the way forward for security cooperation, is being held in Bangkok.

About the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus):

Consistent with the ADMM guiding principles of open and outward looking, the 2nd ADMM in Singapore in 2007 adopted the Concept Paper to establish the ADMM-Plus.

The ADMM-Plus is a platform for ASEAN and its eight Dialogue Partners to strengthen security and defence cooperation for peace, stability, and development in the region.

Agreed five areas of practical cooperation under this new mechanism, namely maritime security, counter-terrorism, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations and military medicine. In 2013, a new priority area of humanitarian mine action was agreed.

Question 2:

The European Investment Bank has taken a decision to stop the funding of _____ projects at the end of 2021.

Options:

- A. Oil and coal
- B. Britain based
- C. Weapons manufacturing
- D. Nuclear energy

Answer: A

Explanation:

The European Investment Bank is to stop funding oil and coal projects at the end of 2021. The EIB's new policy demands that the energy projects applying for funding must prove that they can produce 1 Kilo watt hour of energy emitting less than 250 grams of carbon dioxide. The new rules being adopted are not applicable to gas-based energy projects.

Question 3:

Consider the following statements about BRICS.

1. Jim O'Neill, a British economist who was then chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, coined the term 'BRIC' to describe the four emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China.
2. It was agreed to expand BRIC to BRICS with the inclusion of South Africa at the BRICS Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York in September 2010.
3. South Africa attended the third BRICS Summit in Sanya on April 14, 2011.
4. During the sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil (2014), the leaders signed the Agreement for establishing the New Development Bank (NDB).

Which of these statements is correct?

Options:



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- A. 1, 2 & 3 only
- B. 2 & 4 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

India is the world's most "open and investment friendly" economy, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said as he wooed the BRICS business leaders and urged them to invest in the country's infrastructure development. BRICS countries account for 50 per cent of the world's economic growth. Despite the recession in the world, BRICS countries accelerated economic development, brought millions out of poverty and achieved new breakthroughs in technology and innovation. 11th BRICS Summit which will focus on building mechanisms for counter-terrorism cooperation and strengthen India's ties with the world's five major economies.

BRICS Summit: The origins, and now:

On November 30, 2001, Jim O'Neill, a British economist who was then chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, coined the term 'BRIC' to describe the four emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. BRIC on the basis of econometric analyses projecting that the four economies would individually and collectively occupy far greater economic space and become among the world's largest economies in the next 50 years or so.

It was agreed to expand BRIC to BRICS with the inclusion of South Africa at the BRICS Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York in September 2010.

South Africa attended the third BRICS Summit in Sanya on April 14, 2011. Last year, leaders of the grouping commemorated the 10th anniversary of BRICS in Johannesburg.

During the sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil (2014), the leaders signed the Agreement for establishing the New Development Bank (NDB).

Question 4:

Consider the following statements about the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

1. There are 38 World Heritage Sites located in India - 30 cultural sites, seven natural sites and one mixed site.
2. India has the second largest number of sites in the world.
3. The list is maintained by the international World Heritage Programme administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, composed of 21 UNESCO member states which are elected by the General Assembly.

Which of these statements is correct?

Options:

- A. 1 & 2 only
- B. 2 & 3 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:



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World Heritage Week is celebrated by UNESCO between November 19, 2019 and November 25, 2019. The Objective of celebrating World Heritage Week is to increase awareness among people about safety and preservation of cultural heritages and monuments. There are 38 World Heritage Sites located in India. These include 30 cultural sites, seven natural sites and one mixed site. India has the sixth largest number of sites in the world.

UNESCO world heritage site:

- It is a place that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as of special cultural or physical significance.
- The list is maintained by the international World Heritage Programme administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, composed of 21 UNESCO member states which are elected by the General Assembly.
- Each World Heritage Site remains part of the legal territory of the state wherein the site is located and UNESCO considers it in the interest of the international community to preserve each site.

Selection of a site:

To be selected, a World Heritage Site must be an already classified landmark, unique in some respect as a geographically and historically identifiable place having special cultural or physical significance (such as an ancient ruin or historical structure, building, city, complex, desert, forest, island, lake, monument, mountain, or wilderness area). It may signify a remarkable accomplishment of humanity, and serve as evidence of our intellectual history on the planet.

Question 5:

Which of the following recently became the first South Asian nation to criminalize Match Fixing? Statement if required

Options:

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Pakistan
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Afghanistan

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a first for a South Asian nation, Sri Lanka has criminalised several offences related to match-fixing, and decreed strict penalties. According to the new legislation, "any person related to a sport" who is directly involved in fixing, as well as those who "provide inside information", curators who prepare pitches to suit betting operators, and match officials who "deliberately misapply the rules" for money, will be punished. Match-fixing is a serious crime in a number of other cricketing nations, including England and Australia.



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History

Question 1. Which one among the followings was not the objective of the Cabinet Mission of 1946?

- To obtain an agreement with the Indian leaders as to the framing of a constitution for India.
- To establish an Executive Council with the support of the major Indian parties.
- To formulate a constitution-making body i.e., the Constituent Assembly of India.
- To grant independence with two Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Ans. d.

Explanation:

Objectives of Cabinet Mission

- To obtain an agreement with the Indian leaders as to the framing of a constitution for India.
- To formulate a constitution-making body (the Constituent Assembly of India).
- To establish an Executive Council with the support of the major Indian parties.

The main reasons for the failure of the Cabinet Mission are given below:

- The Congress Party wanted a strong centre with minimum powers for the provinces.
- The Muslim League wanted strong political safeguards for the Muslims like parity in the legislatures.
- Since both parties had many ideological differences and could not find common ground, the mission came up with its own set of proposals in May 1946.
- The Dominion of India would be granted independence, without any partition.
- The provinces would be divided into three groups/sections:
 - Group A: Madras, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Bombay and Orissa
 - Group B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan
 - Group C: Bengal and Assam

Question 2. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1935.

- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

Select the correct code:

- 1 and 3.
- 1 and 2.
- 2 and 3.
- All the above.

Ans. d.



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Explanation:

Features of the 1935 Act:

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
- It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
- It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).
- It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
- It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

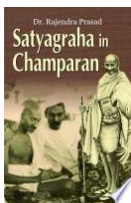
Question 3. Who was the author of the book- **Satyagraha in Champaran** ?

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- b. S. Gopal.
- c. Mahadev Desai.
- d. J.B. Kripalani.

Ans. a.

Explanation:

- In 1928 the book authored by Rajendra Prasad was published.





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Question 4. Which one of the following was not constituted as Famine Commission in British India ?

- Strachey Commission.
- McDonnell Commission.
- Whitley Commission.
- Lyall Commission.

Ans. C.

Explanation:

- The Royal **Commission on Labour** or the **Whitley Commission on Labour** was set up in 1929 to inquire into the existing conditions of **labour** in industrial undertakings and plantations in **India**. The **Commission** was chaired by John Henry Whitley. The **commission** submitted its report in 1931.

First Famine Commission

- It was set up in 1878 under the Chairmanship of **Sir Richard Strachey**. The commission recommended state interference in food trade in the event of famine. India witnessed another major famine in 1896-97.

Second Famine Commission

- It was constituted in 1897 under the Chairmanship of Sir James Lyall. This commission recommended the development of irrigation facilities.

Third Famine Commission

- It was set up in 1900 under the Chairmanship of **Sir Anthony** (Later Lord) **McDonnell** to re-evaluate and recommend changes in report of the previous commission, based on the findings of the recent famine. This Commission recommended that the official machinery dealing with a famine must work around the year so that the scarcity of food grains could be controlled well in time.

Though, three Famine Commissions were constituted, but the British Government was never serious in dealing with the welfare plans for the masses. Famines continued to occur and the Famine of Bengal (1943) was the most horrifying. This was one of the worst gifts of the British Rule to India.

Question 5. Which among the following ashrams were established by Gandhiji?

- Phoneix Ashram.
- Kochrab ashram.
- Sabarmati Ashram.
- Sevagram Ashram.

Select the correct code:

- 1, 3 and 4.
- 3 and 4.
- 1,2 and 3.



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d. All the above.

Ans. d.

Explanation:

- The Phoenix Settlement or Ashram was founded by Gandhiji near Durban, South Africa, in 1904.
- On May 25 1915, Gandhiji set up an ashram in Kochrab, Ahmedabad.
- On June 17, 1917, Gandhiji formed a new ashram in Sabarmati.
- **Sabarmati Ashram** (also known as **Gandhi Ashram**, **Harijan Ashram**, or **Satyagraha Ashram**) is located in the [Sabarmati](#) suburb of [Ahmedabad](#), [Gujarat](#). It was established by Gandhiji.
- Sevagram is the name of a town in the state of Maharashtra, India. It was the place of Gandhi's ashram and his residence from 1936 to his death in 1948.